

COAL CONTRACTOR MINING FACTS – 2007

An independent contractor is defined by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) as "any person, partnership, corporation, subsidiary of a corporation, firm, association or other organization that contracts to perform services or construction at a mine." Contractors that perform specific types of work are required to report the number of employees who work at coal mines and noncoal mines.

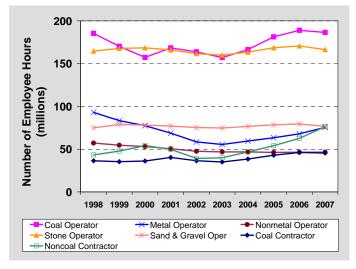
Companies

In 2007, a total of 2,999 contracting companies reported employment at coal mines to MSHA, or 35.7% of all independent contracting companies.

Employees

A total of 38,865 employees, corresponding to 22,741 full-time equivalent (FTE)² employees, were reported by coal contractors to MSHA.

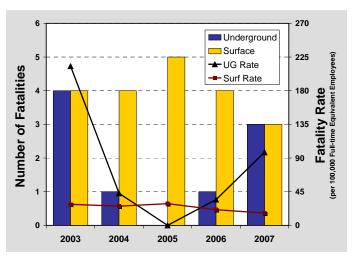
- Within the mining sectors,³ coal contractor employees comprised 6.8% of all employee hours reported to MSHA.
- Coal contractor employee hours were reported for both underground (13.5%) and surface (86.5%) work locations.⁴



Fatalities

Six occupational fatalities occurred among coal contractor employees in 2007. These coal fatalities accounted for 33.3% of all contractor fatalities.

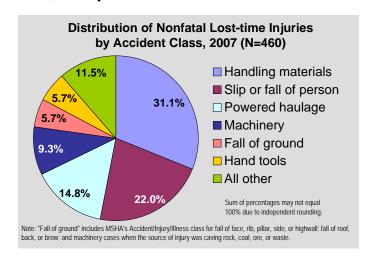
• The coal contractor fatality rate was 28.0 fatalities per 100,000 FTE employees. The underground rate was 97.7 (n=3) compared to a rate of 16.3 (n=3) for surface work locations.



Nonfatal Lost-time Injuries

There were 460 nonfatal lost-time injuries among coal contractor employees (177 at underground and 283 at surface work locations) with an overall rate of 2.1 injuries per 100 FTE employees. These injuries resulted in 28,071 days lost from work.⁵

- The underground nonfatal lost-time injury rate was greater than the surface injury rate (5.8 vs. 1.5 per 100 FTE workers).
- The most frequent classification of nonfatal lost-time injuries for coal contractor employees involved handling materials (n=143; 31.1%), followed by slip or fall of person (n=101; 22.0%).
- Sprains and strains were the most frequently reported nature of injury (n=169; 36.7%).
- The back was the most frequently reported body part injured (n=64; 13.9%) and accounted for 4,914 days lost from work.







Mine and Employment Characteristics, 2007 Number of Mining Operations¹ Number of Employees² Number of FTE Employees³ **Commodity and** Underground Surface Underground Surface Total Underground Surface Type of Employer **Total** Coal Operator 1.399 2.030 37.829 46.242 84.071 42.238 51.027 93.265 631 Metal Operator 278 5,333 30,667 36,000 5,437 32,309 37,746 97 181 Nonmetal Operator 48 677 725 2,411 20,453 22,864 2,478 20,788 23,265 Stone Operator 4.526 4.639 1.845 80,873 82.718 2.063 81,191 83.254 113 Sand and Gravel Operator NA 7,199 7,199 NA 45,761 45,761 38,340 38,340 889 13,982 14,871 47,418 223,996 271,414 52,216 223,655 275,871 **Operator Total Number of Companies Coal Contractor** NA 2,999 5,160 33,705 38,865 3,071 19,670 22,741 NA Noncoal Contractor NA NA 5,400 3,039 64,805 67,844 1,935 36,216 38,151 106,709 5,006 **Contractor Total** NA NA 8,399 8,199 98,510 55,886 60.892

Mining Occupational Fatalities and Injuries, 2007

55,617

322,506

378,123

57,222

279,541

336,763

	Occupational Fatalities (per 100,000 FTE employees)						Nonfatal Lost-time Injuries (per 100 FTE employees)					
Commodity and	Underground		Surface		Total		Underground		Surface		Total	
Type of Employer	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Coal Operator	18	42.6	10	21.1	28	31.2	2,120	5.0	822	1.7	2,942	3.3
Metal Operator	3	55.2	4	14.4	7	21.1	178	3.3	620	2.2	798	2.4
Nonmetal Operator	1	40.4	0	0.0	1	5.0	91	3.7	417	2.4	508	2.5
Stone Operator	0	0.0	8	11.4	8	11.1	36	1.7	1,844	2.6	1,880	2.6
Sand and Gravel Operator	NA	NA	5	15.0	5	15.0	NA	NA	657	2.0	657	2.0
Operator Total	22	42.1	27	13.8	49	19.7	2,425	4.6	4,360	2.2	6,785	2.7
Coal Contractor	3	97.7	3	16.3	6	28.0	177	5.8	283	1.5	460	2.1
Noncoal Contractor	2	103.4	10	29.3	12	33.3	43	2.2	454	1.3	497	1.4
Contractor Total	5	99.9	13	24.8	18	31.3	220	4.4	737	1.4	957	1.7
TOTAL	27	47.2	40	16.1	67	21.9	2,645	4.6	5,097	2.0	7,742	2.5

NA Not applicable.

TOTAL

Data source: Publicly released data files of employment and accident/injury/illness collected by MSHA under 30 CFR 50. **Notes:** All analyses of accident data exclude office employees. Occupational fatalities exclude all cases under 17 years of age. Further statistical methodology is available on the NIOSH Internet [http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/statistics/method.htm]. Data in the above tables may not add to totals shown because of independent rounding. Caution should be used when interpreting rates based on a small number of events.

To receive NIOSH documents or more information about occupational safety and health topics, contact NIOSH at

1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)

TTY: 1–888–232–6348 e-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov

or visit the NIOSH Web site at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh

Average number of employees working at individual mines during calendar quarters of active operations (includes office workers).

² Full-time equivalent employees computed using reported employee hours (2,000 hours = 1 FTE).

³Mining sectors include coal operators, metal operators, nonmetal operators, stone operators, sand and gravel operators, coal contractors, and noncoal contractors.

⁴Surface work locations include surface operations at underground mines, surface operations (strip or open pit), auger, culm banks, dredge, independent shops and yards, and mills or preparation plants.

⁵Includes actual days away from work and/or days of restricted work activity. For permanently disabling injuries only, statutory days charged by MSHA were used if they exceeded the total lost workdays.